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The Bureau of Land Management

Managing California's Public Lands

State Director Guidance for Fiscal Years 1983—1987

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

RESOURCE PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. Lands and Realty 1
2. Energy (Oil, Gas, & Geothermal) 4
3. Nonenergy Minerals 5
4. Rangeland Management 7
5. Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros 11
6. Forest Management 13
7. Water Resources 16
8. Soil Resource Management 18
9. Air Resource Management 21
10. Natural History/ACEC/Special Area Management 21
11. Cultural Resources 23
12. Wilderness 24
13. Recreation Management 25
14. Wildlife and Endangered Species (Animals & Plants) 28
15. Fisheries 33

SUPPORT PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. Cadastral Survey 36
2. Fire and Aviation Management 38
3. ADP, Telecommunication and Remote Sensing 40
4. Construction & Maintenance 43
5. Special Projects 45
6. Acquisition 47
7. Appraisals 49
8. Law Enforcement 51
9. Personnel 52
10. Equal Employment Opportunity 56
11. Safety & Health Management 57

GENERAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. Multiple Use Planning 59
2. Environmental Coordination 60
3. Public Affairs 62
4. Volunteer Program 64

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PREFACE

This document contains guidance for planning and administering the Bureau's programs from now until 1987. It is based upon information and data bearing upon the management of public lands within the State of California and is intended for statewide application in all five of the Bureau's Districts. While the principal purpose is one of internal guidance, it is also intended to provide those outside the Bureau with information on BLM program direction.

The guidance is designed to reflect the Department's commitment for balanced multiple-use management and its desire to act with common sense and environmental sensitivity and to serve the national interest in: (1) developing energy and mineral resources; (2) improving management of renewable resources; (3) opening public lands to public access for appropriate use or uses; and (4) responding to the needs of State and local governments, public land users, and interested publics. To this end, a major emphasis has been placed on streamlining the planning and administrative procedures for each program, thereby improving cost-effectiveness of each. It is also designed to reflect the issues, demands, and resource situations found on those lands administered by BLM in California. As new issues have emerged and as policies have changed or been modified, new guidance has been added as appropriate.

State Director Guidance is presented in three major sections:

- Resource Program Guidance
- Support Program Guidance
- General Program Guidance

The first section presents program guidance for fifteen resource management programs spanning from the Lands and Realty program to that of Fisheries. The second section presents program guidance for eleven support programs ranging from Cadastral Survey to Safety and Health Management. Section Three addresses general program guidance. General programs include Multiple Use Planning, Environmental Coordination, Public Affairs, and Volunteers. In all three sections, no order of priority is intended by order of presentation. They basically follow the traditional order of presentation in BLM budget and program documents.

Guidance for each program is presented as a series of goals and objectives. Each set of goals and objectives is preceded by a program outlook which describes the existing situation--the things affecting a program. Are there, for instance, issues facing a program which require resolution? What are they and what do they require? Are there any legislative or judicial mandates which must be satisfied in the management of the program? What about major Bureau initiatives which may affect the program? For each outlook a goal or set of goals has been developed to describe what should be done. Objectives are then presented to meet each goal. These are used to describe what is going to be done and when, and are presented in priority order.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

RESOURCE PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. Lands and Realty 1
2. Energy (Oil, Gas, & Geothermal) 4
3. Nonenergy Minerals 5
4. Rangeland Management 7
5. Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros 11
6. Forest Management 13
7. Water Resources 16
8. Soil Resource Management 18
9. Air Resource Management 21
10. Natural History/ACEC/Special Area Management 21
11. Cultural Resources 23
12. Wilderness 24
13. Recreation Management 25
14. Wildlife and Endangered Species (Animals & Plants) 28
15. Fisheries 33

SUPPORT PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. Cadastral Survey 36
2. Fire and Aviation Management 38
3. ADP, Telecommunication and Remote Sensing 40
4. Construction & Maintenance 43
5. Special Projects 45
6. Acquisition 47
7. Appraisals 49
8. Law Enforcement 51
9. Personnel 52
10. Equal Employment Opportunity 56
11. Safety & Health Management 57

GENERAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. Multiple Use Planning 59
2. Environmental Coordination 60
3. Public Affairs 62

RESOURCE PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. LANDS AND REALTY

A. The withdrawal-review program will continue on a schedule to complete all reviews before the statutory deadline 1991 mandated by FLPMA. The current analysis phase will require a heavy commitment by all offices. Revocation applications will increase as a result of excess withdrawal needs identified in the review program. Requests for new withdrawals will also continue to be received.

A.1 Maintain a withdrawal review schedule that will complete, by 1987, all reviews which are the responsibility of BLM. (USFS/USGS/FERC reviews are scheduled beyond this date.)

A.1.1 Accomplish approximately 78 "other agency" reviews during FY 83. This depends upon the other agencies meeting their commitments.

A.1.2 Complete processing of 30 USGS and USFS reviews in FY 83.

A.1.3 Continue action on reviewing BLM classifications in FY 83 and conclude the review of all areas in FY 83 where Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and Management Framework Plans (MFPs) are complete.

A.1.4 Complete the review of all 250 small tract, C&MU classifications during FY 83.

A.1.5 Process all 5 pending pre-FLPMA withdrawals during FY 83.

A.2 Maintain revocation casework on a current basis of within 90 days of receipt.

A.2.1 Process 36 revocations during FY 83.

B. Departmental policy encourages private enterprise in the development of energy resources on public lands. Non-Bureau Energy Initiated (NBEI) projects will have an increasing impact on the lands program, especially the accelerating demand for development of "mini-hydro" and wind energy resources.

B.1 Attempt to reach a pipeline basis on the processing of energy-related applications (process applications within 6 months of receipt).

B.1.1 Process the number of applications that will be received during FY 1983, plus 25% of the current backlog number.

B.1.2 Encourage applicant contributions to offset costs for processing NBEI project applications where cost recovery regulations do not apply.

B.1.3 Issue rights-of-way for wind energy development in the San Gorgonio Pass area in FY 83.

C. There will be increased interest in the use of public land by permit, lease, or right-of-way. The filing of new applications is expected to continue at the same or an increased rate.

C.1 Process casework in the most responsive manner by achieving reductions in processing time.

C.1.1 Complete decentralization of all lands casework by further training, monitoring, and redelegations in FY 83 and FY 84. This will include disposals in addition to the decentralization of leases and permits which were accomplished in FY 82.

C.2 Reduce the backlog in public demand applications ("backlog" as used here means applications pending final action over six months).

C.2.1 Reduce current backlog by at least 25 percent by the end of FY 83.

C.2.2 Reduce backlog by an additional 40 percent in FY 84 and the remainder in FY 85.

D. Department MBO directives and "good neighbor policy" prescribe that positive programs will be implemented to adjust the public land pattern to settle claims, meet demands for community expansion and other development, and enhance manageability of the remaining public lands.

D.1 Satisfy State Indemnity Selection applications as a debt owed by the United States.

D.1.1 Present title to the State of California for indemnity lands in the Geysers and the Hamms Pass-High Peak areas in FY 83.

D.1.2 Complete action on the remaining State entitlement in FY 83.

D.2 Give priority to lands applications involving State and local government needs for community expansion and development.

D.2.1 Promptly process R&PP applications filed by State or local government entities within 180 days of receipt.

D.2.2 Assist local government in filing proper applications to meet identified needs for public lands. Applications not completed within 180 days will be returned.

D.3 Carry out land tenure adjustment programs consistent with the land use planning and disposal criteria of FLPMA.

D.3.1 Insure that Lands input into scheduled planning efforts is timely and complete in FY 83 and out years to identify feasible tenure adjustments.

D.3.2 Limit exchanges to those approved in the AWP, and supported by a feasibility report demonstrating critical need and adherence to public interest criteria.

D.3.3 Proceed with the boundary adjustment. Progress with the USFS in accordance with the implementation schedule developed in FY 82 for the Northeast, Isabella, Inyo, and San Jacinto study areas.

D.3.4 Obtain full cost recovery for all mineral conveyances as per Section 209 of FLPMA.

D.4 Develop a program for disposing of lands identified through the planning process as not being in the public interest to be retained in public ownership in accordance with the President's Asset Management Program goals.

D.4.1 Offer 21 parcels totaling 5,580 acres for sale in FY 83 as a pilot program.

D.4.2 Develop a detailed schedule in FY 83 for tracts of land to be offered for sale in FY 84 through FY 87.

E. Unauthorized occupancy, primarily associated with mining claims, is a serious problem and will continue to occur. A trespass abatement program is necessary to comply with the FLPMA policy of obtaining a fair return for use of public land and resources. Budget constraints prevent a full-scale abatement program.

E.1 Carry out a program to eliminate or discourage new unauthorized occupancies, and/or the disruption of resource management programs.

E.1.1 Actively publicize criminal violations of public land trespass and provide examples of unauthorized uses on the public lands.

E.1.2 Maintain trespass registers on a current basis by alertness to identification and reporting of suspected trespasses.

E.1.3 Initiate abatement action on flagrant cases, and those in conflict with ongoing BLM programs or projects.

2. ENERGY (OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL)

A. The Secretary's policy is to emphasize the need to develop these resources to best serve the Nation's interest. In addition, the Mineral Policy Act of 1970 directs the Bureau to encourage and support the development and extraction of mineral resources.

A.1 Provide industry with opportunities to acquire known oil, gas, and geothermal resources.

A.1.1 Hold competitive sales for all remaining acreages within Known Geologic Structures (KGS).

A.1.2 Hold competitive sales on all KGRA areas, including but not limited to Lassen, Mono-Long Valley, Glass Mountain, Salton Sea, and The Geysers KGRAs.

A.1.3 Declassify those areas which are not valuable for geothermal resources.

A.2 Maintain a "pipeline" system to rapidly process, issue, and administer Federal energy lease applications on areas which are not within known resource areas.

A.2.1 Issue all leases within 90 days of receipt of applications.

A.2.2 Issue pre-lease EAs and post-lease drilling and facility permits within 90 days of receipt of applications.

A.2.3 Conduct post-lease compliance checks of field operations within 60 days of notice of abandonment and monitor rentals and royalties on a yearly basis.

A.2.4 Conduct biannual coordination meetings with USGS to insure rapid pre-lease clearance and post-lease operations.

B. Eliminate the backlog of oil and gas and geothermal lease applications of other agencies.

B.1 Adjust assignments and work priorities as necessary to eliminate the backlog of other agencies and maintain pipeline lease processing for BLM.

B.1.1 Maintain the zero BLM backlog now established.

B.1.2 Develop and use automated reporting system for monitoring casework.

B.1.3 Maintain effective interagency coordination to assure timely pre-lease review of applications by other agencies and eliminate the backlog of lease applications in FY 83.

3. NONENERGY MINERALS

A. The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 and the Materials and Minerals Policy, Research, and Development Act of 1980 encourage the exploration and development of mineral resources and increase availability of minerals critical to the Nation's economic and military well-being.

A.1 Encourage exploration and development of mineral resources on public land with due regard to Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

A.1.1 Eliminate the backlog on mineral patent applications by the end of FY 83.

A.1.2 Evaluate the impact upon mineral exploration and development resulting from decisions made during the withdrawal review process, especially with regard to strategic minerals.

A.1.3 Complete mineral assessments for Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) in the CDCA in FY 83 for use in the Desert Plan amendment process. Complete mineral assessments, as needed, for WSAs outside the CDCA by the end of FY 83.

A.1.4 Eliminate the backlog in non-energy minerals leasing applications by the end of FY 83.

A.2 Disseminate information concerning mining laws, regulations, and other geologic data to the public and other interested parties.

A.2.1 Maintain stocks of mining laws and regulations for distribution in State, District, and Resource Area Offices.

A.2.2 Insure that staff and minerals specialists are available to answer public inquiries.

A.2.3 Maintain a close rapport with mining organizations and hobby collecting groups and insure these interest groups are kept abreast of recent changes in mining and hobby collecting laws and regulations.

B. The Interim Management Policy requires BLM to manage lands under wilderness review so that the effects of mineral exploration and development will not impair suitability or cause undue degradation of the area for inclusion into the National Preservation Wilderness System.

B.1 Insure that the rights enjoyed by those claims covered by valid existing rights and "grandfathered" use provisions of the Interim Management Plan are given adequate consideration in processing plans of operations submitted in accordance with 43 CFR 3802 and 43 CFR 3809.

B.1.1 Perform compliance checks to assure places of operations and notices are filed, and procedures followed.

C. Notices and plans of operations submitted in accordance with the 43 CFR 3809 and 43 CFR 3802 regulations concerning surface mining and reclamation are required to be processed within 30 days unless an extension is granted.

C.1 Continue the process of reviewing and approving notices and plans of operation in FY 83 and assure full consideration is given to the effects on other resources.

C.1.1 Continue use of the checklist EA in FY 83 to allow multi-resource input through a streamlined process.

D. To make the processing of case files more efficient, mining claims data shall be microfilmed and mineral patent application processing shall be expedited.

D.1 Process all mineral patent applications within one year of their receipt.

D.1.1 Review applications within 30 days of receipt. Institute procedures for on-the-ground consultation with the applicant.

D.1.2 Expedite publication procedures upon consent of applicant.

D.1.3 Send applications to field offices for validity examination as soon as all necessary information has been received from the applicant.

D.2 State Office Mining Recordation Section will input information into a computerized data base.

D.2.1 Enter mining claim information into the computerized data base within one month of recordation.

D.3 Eliminate backlog of some 67,000 unfilmed mining claim files and keep filming current.

D.3.1 Microfilm 8,500 files by the end of FY 83 if continuous filming commences by the end of 1982.

E. Section 202(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Department of the Interior to coordinate planning and management of lands with State and local governments.

E.1 Implement the Memorandum of Understanding with the State of California and the U.S. Forest Service to effectively regulate surface mining and reclamation procedures.

E.1.1 Review statewide Memorandum of Understanding for compatibility between BLM 43 CFR 3802 and 3809 regulations and State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, and revise Understanding if necessary during FY 83.

E.1.2 Complete Memoranda of Understanding with those counties which contain mineral rights managed by BLM by FY 85.

4. RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

A. Court-ordered mandates require the Bureau to prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for all public lands subjected to livestock grazing. The National Resources Defense Council and the Bureau have agreed to a schedule of completion dates for these EISs.

A.1 Complete remaining EISs by FY 84 in accordance with the court schedule.

A.1.1 Complete the Redding, Yokayo, Otay, South Sierra Foothills, and Alturas EISs by FY 83.

A.1.2 Complete the Hollister, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/Beckworth EISs by FY 84.

A.1.3 Use procedures developed within the State to ensure EISs are cost effective, without sacrificing NEPA intentions.

B. FLPMA and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) require the Bureau to develop, update, and maintain an inventory of range conditions and trends. Instruction Memorandum No. 82-51 requires the Bureau to continue to conduct soil and vegetation inventories and use the data as a basis for management decisions and monitoring program.

B.1 Continue inventory efforts started to date and begin others as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring.

B.1.1 Complete rangeland inventories related to court mandated EISs by FY 83.

B.1.2 Complete other rangeland inventories as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring and the evaluation of management objectives.

B.1.3 Complete site specific, highly intensive inventories on all major vegetation type conversions, seedings, water development and soil disturbance areas.

C. FLPMA and PRIA require the inventory of range conditions and trends be maintained on a continuing basis.

C.1 Develop a monitoring policy consistent with the Bureauwide Renewable Resources Monitoring Policy, for use within California.

C.1.1 Finalize the existing draft monitoring policy during FY 83.

C.2 Continue to develop monitoring plans for use on rangelands in California.

C.2.1 Design new monitoring plans, including those incorporated into Allotment Management Plans, to acquire the minimum level of information necessary to determine the condition and trend of the rangeland and to evaluate the effects of management actions. Use BLM Manual 4421 as guidance in plan development.

C.2.2 As appropriate, develop these plans on a resource area, planning unit, or allotment basis employing monitoring methodologies which conform to those in BLM Manual 4420.

C.2.3 Develop a schedule for preparing monitoring plans by FY 83.

C.3 Continue to implement existing monitoring plans and begin implementation of newly developed plans.

C.3.1 Ensure timely collection of data in accordance with monitoring plan schedules.

C.3.2 Maintain permanent data files to ensure preservation of information for future evaluation.

D. FLPMA, PRIA, and the Grazing Regulations direct development of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) on public rangelands.

D.1 Develop AMPs or revise existing AMPs in accordance with livestock grazing decision documents.

D.1.1 Use the ranking procedure for determining AMP priority, based on benefit/cost, social, and natural resource considerations.

D.1.2 Prepare AMPs in close consultation, cooperation, and coordination with affected permittees and lessees, district grazing advisory boards, the State, and other interests.

E. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Sikes Act, FLPMA, and Public Rangelands Improvement Act, all demonstrate a continuing commitment by Congress to improve rangeland conditions. Other guidance directs cost effective rangeland improvements, developed, whenever feasible, to generate benefits for a variety of resources.

E.1 Construct and implement rangeland improvements which have been determined to be necessary in approved activity plans (AMPs, Habitat Management Plans, Herd Management Area Plans, and Watershed Management Plans).

E.1.1 Ensure that rangeland betterment funds be used only for on-the-ground range improvement projects designed to improve forage conditions and result in benefits to wildlife, watershed protection, and livestock production.

E.1.2 Prepare environmental assessments of all rangeland improvement projects in accordance with PRIA and the Bureau's planning regulations.

E.1.3 Keep the costs of surveys and design, environmental assessments, and other activities in support of rangeland improvements as low as possible to ensure the maximum possible funding of actual on-the-ground improvements.

E.1.4 Perform benefit/cost analysis of all rangeland improvement projects as directed by the BLM's Rangeland Improvement Policy (IM 83-27).

E.1.5 Encourage permittees, lessees, and other interested parties to contribute labor, materials, equipment, and/or cash toward the construction and maintenance of new rangeland improvements.

E.2 Maintain rangeland improvements in accordance with the Bureau's Rangeland Improvement Policy.

E.2.1 Assign maintenance responsibilities for structural rangeland improvements to users by FY 84 using cooperative agreements where possible.

E.2.2 Monitor maintenance agreements for compliance on a continuing basis.

E.2.3 Encourage permittees/leasees to maintain, through cooperative agreement, nonstructural rangeland improvements and encourage nonlivestock cooperators to maintain either structural or nonstructural improvements. BLM will maintain those nonstructural rangeland improvements (e.g., seedings) that are unassigned.

E.3 Continue to consult District Grazing Advisory Boards prior to allocating Grazing Management (4322) funds to each district.

E.3.1 Hold at least one meeting of the Grazing Advisory Board chairpersons and district managers in FY 83 to discuss FY 83 accomplishments and preliminary allocations for FY 84.

E.3.2 Each district will consult with its Grazing Advisory Board in conducting the range investment analyses required by the Bureau's Rangeland Improvement Policy.

F. Grazing Regulations require the Bureau to prepare summary documents and updates following completion of grazing EISs.

F.1 Issue a RPS as soon as possible following completion of each final EIS on the grazing program.

F.1.1 Issue RPSs for the Bodie/Coleville, Sierra, and Willow Creek EIS areas in FY 83.

F.1.2 Issue RPSs for the Alturas, Redding, South Sierra Foothills, and Yokayo EIS areas in FY 84.

F.1.3 Issue RPSs for the Coast, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/Beckwourth EIS areas in FY 85.

F.2 Issue an RPS update following consultation with affected interests and prior to issuing adjustment decisions.

F.2.1 Publish subsequent RPS updates as necessary to keep the public informed.

G. The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture were directed by PRIA to develop and implement experimental stewardship programs on selected areas of the public rangelands.

G.1 Continue the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program in the Susanville District.

G.1.1 Continue Bureau support to the interagency approach currently being used.

G.1.2 Prepare a report on the results of this program. A report to Congress from the Secretary is due no later than December 31, 1985.

G.2 Explore the use in other districts of the interdisciplinary problem solving approach used in the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Area.

G.2.1 Establish and use on a trial basis technical review teams to resolve resource conflicts on grazing allotments in each district in FY 83.

H. FLPMA authorizes research projects related to management of the public lands.

H.1 Determine appropriate levels of livestock use on ephemeral and Mediterranean rangelands.

H.1.1 Conduct studies (as funding permits) to determine the adequacy of the livestock turnout level of 200 pounds per acre (dry weight) of annual forage production established in the California Desert Conservation Area Plan.

H.1.2 Conduct studies (as funding permits) to determine the optimal quantity of residual mulch to be left following each grazing season in the various areas of Mediterranean annual rangelands managed by the Bureau in California.

5. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS

A. Public Law 92-195 declares wild, free-roaming horses and burros are to be protected and managed as an integral part of the public lands.

A.1 Maintain, manage and protect viable populations of healthy, free-roaming horses and burros in balance with their habitat and other resource values of the public lands.

A.1.1 Determine through the Bureau planning process appropriate management levels for wild free-roaming horses and burros on all public lands where they existed at the time the Act was passed.

A.1.2 Prepare Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs) for the seven herd management areas in California during the next three years. These HMAPs will be prepared for the California Desert during FY 83 and FY 84. During FY 85, the remaining HMAP will be prepared for the Susanville District.

A.1.3 Investigate immediately all detected, reported or suspected violations of Public Law 92-195, as amended.

A.2 Continue gathering program to remove excess wild, free-roaming horses and burros until appropriate management levels have been reached.

A.2.1 Remove sufficient number of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros each year for the next two years to reach specified management levels of horses on the Susanville District and burros on the California Desert District. Thereafter, management levels will be maintained by removing a percentage of the annual increase.

A.2.2 Continue to seek innovative methods to streamline and improve statewide gathering efforts for maximum efficiency and cost effectiveness.

A.3 Maintain "adoption" program for placement of excess animals gathered from the public lands.

A.3.1 Place excess animals under private maintenance within two weeks after gathering.

A.3.2 Use all available adoption techniques (i.e., mobile adoption centers, contract distribution centers, etc.) to assure that excess animals are placed with qualified individuals in an efficient and economic manner.

A.3.3 Increase Public Affairs efforts to generate adoption demand for excess animals and increase awareness and understanding of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Program.

A.4 Maintain a compliance program to ensure the humane care and proper treatment of adopted wild horses and burros and, to the extent possible, deter their illegal use by adopters.

A.4.1 Investigate adopters who are the subjects of complaints concerning care, treatment, or use of their assigned animals.

A.4.2 Contact livestock auction yards and seek their cooperation in preventing illegal sale of adopted animals.

A.5 Grant title, upon application, to excess animals that have been placed with qualified individuals and provided with humane treatment and care for a period of one year. Grant title to not more than four animals to a transferee within a one-year period.

A.5.1 Process title applications within two weeks of receipt.

A.5.2 Encourage individuals to apply for title to adopted animals when eligible.

6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

A. Bureau policy and Sustained Yield Unit decisions, developed under FLPMA, dictate offering timber volume under the principle of sustained yield as expressed in the allowable cut plans for each Sustained Yield Unit (SYU).

A.1 Maintain a timber sale program at the level identified in the most current allowable cut plans in order to meet the 10-year allowable cut determined for the 1982 to 1991 decade.

A.1.1 Offer an average of 21.6 MMBF per year for sale over the current decade.

A.1.2 Provide legal access to all advertised timber sales. The type of access will conform to established written criteria.

A.1.3 Offer timber sales only in conjunction with appropriate forest development activities necessary to meet the criteria and standards used in computing the allowable cut.

B. The Forest Management Program must be conducted in conformance with specific activity and long-range plans and must be based on resource inventories.

B.1 Forest management long-range plans will be maintained and updated annually.

B.1.1 Five-year timber sale and forest development plans conforming to SYU-15 decisions will be maintained by the Bakersfield, Susanville and Ukiah Districts.

B.1.2 Ten-year timber sale and forest development plans conforming to SYU-8 and SYU-13 decisions will be maintained by the Ukiah District.

B.1.3 Annual timber sale plans will be developed by all Districts, except the Desert, and provided to the public.

B.2 Extensive forest inventories will be maintained. Operational inventories, or adequate substitutes to achieve inventory objectives, will be completed to provide site specific information for forest management practices.

B.2.1 Issue a California supplement to the BLM Manual in FY 83 to cover operation inventory standards and procedures.

B.2.2 Complete operation inventories, or approved substitutes, will be completed in each District prior to FY 85.

B.2.3 Undertake Bureauwide woodlands inventory between FY 83 and FY 87. Each District will complete its portion of such inventory within time-frames to be established.

B.2.4 All timber lands that did not qualify as commercial forest must be reviewed in FY 83 to determine if they do qualify according to recent WO directives.

C. Sale of minor forest products to make them available as a service to the public will be a goal both in northern California and in the Desert.

C.1 Fuelwood will be sold to the public to satisfy the increasing demand and help alleviate the Nation's energy needs.

C.1.1 Expand program of providing large advertised sales of fuelwood to commercial cutters.

C.1.2 Increase the number of fuelwood permits to the general public to meet demands and reduce trespass. Material will normally be sold at fair market value.

C.2 Sales of Christmas trees, fence posts, poles, wildings and other minor forest products will be increased.

C.2.1 As with fuelwood, attempts to accomplish silvicultural benefits and forest development cost savings will be a part of efforts to meet public demand for these products. Products will normally be sold at fair market values.

D. The mandate to "do more with less" will be applied with increasing emphasis in the forest management program.

D.1 Actions associated with the timber sale program will be streamlined and made more efficient and cost effective while still accomplishing their functions in an acceptable manner.

D.1.1 A theory of "acceptable risk" will be applied when undertaking discrete steps in the sale program. Roads will be designed, lines will be run, timber will be cruised, contracts will be prepared, etc., recognizing the need to accept some "controlled" level of error to effect substantial savings in time and costs.

D.1.2 Consider and use timber sale contract provisions and stipulations to accomplish forest management objectives whenever appropriate.

D.1.3 Expand and correlate the use of prescribed burning to meet silvicultural objectives with similar activities on the part of the State and other Federal agencies.

D.1.4 Increase use of herbicides and other pesticides when approved and clearly preferable to other methods of silvicultural treatment. Inform and educate the public about these programs.

D.1.5 Site preparation, timber stand improvement, reforestation, etc., activities now often accomplished with appropriated monies under forest development contracts will be more commonly achieved through sivicultural or stand management practices. Natural regeneration, brush reduction, hardwood overstory removal, thinnings, site preparation, and other vegetation manipulation will be increasingly accomplished through sale layout and logging methods.

D.2 New ways of conducting forest management practices developed through technical advances and/or development of the art, as well as availability of new resources, will be used wherever feasible.

D.2.1 Use the auto-surveyor as a means of locating land lines for timber sales, inventories, trespass, access, etc.

D.2.2 Consider and use new methods of inventory, such as the Forest Service CIA-2 program when appropriate.

D.2.3 Use the California Conservation Corps, CETA, volunteers, and similar programs, as well as volunteers, when cost effective, in accomplishing forest management and development practices.

D.2.4 Use fewer and larger timber sales, more joint sales with the Forest Service, forestland consolidation exchanges, reciprocal road use right-of-way agreements, and other actions to effect efficiencies and economies.

7. WATER RESOURCES

A. The Secretary's Management by Objectives (MBOs) direct the Bureau to coordinate with State, Federal and local agencies to increase benefits from water resource management.

A.1 Participate with State and local agencies to develop a program of chaparral management to enhance water yield.

A.1.1 Manage 20,000 acres of public land chaparral per year in order to increase water yield through FY 86.

A.1.2 Cooperate with State and local agencies' programs on neighboring lands to increase water yield through chaparral management.

A.2 Technically address the hazards of toxic waste sites through participation in the Regional Response Team for Oil and Hazardous Materials Spills.

A.2.1 Provide Resource input into State and local hazardous waste site selection studies to include development of alternatives to site location on public lands.

A.2.2 Present interagency training to prepare field staff for timely response to hazardous materials spills.

B. The MBOs, recent Solicitor Opinions, and BLM policy reflect the intent of Congress for Federal agencies to follow State substantive and procedural law in regards to appropriating water rights.

B.1 Identify and assert all existing BLM water uses and water rights by FY 86.

B.1.1 Notify the State of all Federal reserved rights and protect these rights once they have been identified.

B.1.2 Complete by FY 86 filings for existing water uses regulated by the State. All filings must be done according to State substantive and procedural laws.

B.1.3 Maintain an up-to-date file of all water sources, their characteristics and their water right status.

C. FLPMA and NEPA require consideration of the water resources as a part of future management decisions relating to development of the public lands.

C.1 Provide hydrologic information and support to energy development and other activity plans.

C.1.1 Conduct water resources inventories on public lands subject to energy development and other activities that will affect water yield, quality, floodplains, and/or groundwater.

C.1.2 Provide input on water resources to development plans in order that water resources are maintained rather than degraded through development. This would include modifications or mitigations to plans or even specific Best Management Plans (BMPs) associated with the development to protect water resources.

C.1.3 Provide 10 well site investigations per year to locate water wells planned under range improvements or other activity plans.

D. FLPMA, Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders and other policy require BLM to provide for long-term productivity of the public lands and to protect public safety and interests.

D.1 Develop and implement activity plans which improve or maintain watershed conditions and water supply.

D.1.1 Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for all BLM activities in order to maintain, protect or improve water quality on public lands.

D.1.2 Implement Watershed Activity Plans to maintain or improve basic watershed conditions on public lands, especially for critical watersheds. These efforts will serve to benefit downstream users who need reliable supplies of good quality water.

D.1.3 Conduct rehabilitation efforts on 10 springs annually to improve yield or water quality.

D.2 Restore fire and flood-damaged lands and hazardous water structures to protect productivity and safety.

D.2.1 Provide for emergency rehabilitation of public lands when erosion may threaten either the future site productivity or downstream water uses as the need arises.

D.2.2 Provide for the monitoring and repair of hazardous structures on public land to ensure public safety starting in FY 83.

E. Rangeland Policy and other activity decisions state that BLM decisions and activities need to be monitored to determine if management objectives are being met.

E.1 Monitor important water resources issues to determine the effectiveness of current management.

E.1.1 Monitor water resources in intensive resource management plan areas to ensure established management objectives are being met.

E.1.2 Modify management activities as necessary as a result of monitoring information to ensure meeting of objectives or to lessen impacts.

F. FLPMA authorizes research when necessary to determine how soil, water and human interactions affect each other and to determine how management can most efficiently accomplish desired objectives.

F.1 Support and provide for research when necessary to explain the natural or man-impacted water resources and to develop new and more efficient management techniques.

F.1.1 Conduct studies to determine sources of water quality degradation and the processes controlling the degradation so that BMPs will be the "state of the art." Areas in which these studies may be necessary are the King Range NCA, Clear Creek ORV Area, and anadromous fishery streams.

F.1.2 Conduct research to test the feasibility of using native plants and seed for revegetation of disturbed areas in the CDCA.

8. SOIL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. FLPMA and the Soil and Water Resources Act of 1977 direct BLM to complete soil surveys to National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) standards on all Public Lands by 1990.

A.1 Establish a baseline for monitoring and future management decisions by the collection of Order 3 soil survey data internally or by interagency agreements or contracting with the private sector.

A.1.1 Give high priority to the collection of soil survey data on Range EIS Areas and for Land Use Plans to meet court mandated schedules and short time-frames.

A.1.2 Complete 391,000 acres of Order 3 soil surveys on BLM lands in the period of FY 83 through FY 84.

A.1.3 Complete BLM portion of the California State General Soils Map by end of FY 83, as a participating member of the Interagency California Soil Survey Committee.

A.2 Provide soil resource information for land management guidelines that will protect the soil resource and quality of the environment.

A.2.1 Publish Interim Reports for the Bodie/Coleville and Benton/Owens Valley Soil Inventory Areas in FY 83 through FY 84.

A.3 Provide soils data for BLM action programs to minimize the cost of projects and treatments.

A.3.1 Provide Order 2 soil survey interpretations for proposed range seedings in FY 83 through FY 87 in the Susanville and Bakersfield District.

A.3.2 Provide at least Order 4 level (General Soils Map) soil survey interpretations for the emergency rehabilitation of burns due to wildfire in FY 83 through FY 87.

A.3.3 Provide Order 2 soil survey interpretations for water harvesting studies in FY 83 through FY 86.

B. FLPMA, State FRAPA, and SYU Decision Documents require BLM to design, develop and implement efficient, operational systems to monitor impacts on soils from land use on all public lands.

B.1 Monitor the impacts on the soil resource from livestock grazing, timber harvesting, energy and mineral development, recreation use and vegetative manipulation, using the Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE) predictions and the Modified Wind Erosion Equation predictions and on-ground quantifications of soil losses.

B.1.1 Monitor soil losses on six AMPs in the Tuledad/Homecamp and Cowhead/Massacre ES Areas from FY 83 through FY 87.

B.1.2 Monitor slope stability on selected fragile sites (TPCC) in the SYU-15 and SYU-13 Areas from FY 83 through FY 87.

C. Federal and State mandates require BLM to provide protection of the basic soil resource from excessive losses due to erosion.

C.1 Prevent loss of sustained soil productivity and reduce sediment yield by implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) on forested watersheds identified as fragile by the TPCC.

C.1.1 Continue BMP implementation and construction of erosion control structures on 3,000 acres of the Bear Creek Watershed of the King Range NCA during FY 83 through FY 84.

C.1.2 Initiate development and implement a Watershed Activity Plan for the Chimney Peak area during FY 83 through FY 86.

C.2 Reduce soil erosion losses on BLM grazing allotments to less than 2 tons/acre/year during FY 83 through FY 86.

C.2.1 Develop and implement the Bodie Watershed Activity Plan during FY 83 through FY 86.

C.2.2 Provide soils imput to AMPs developed for all completed Range ES Areas.

C.3 Provide technical guidelines for monitoring ORV Use Management on all BLM lands during FY 83 with ORV group participation.

C.3.1 Initiate rehabilitation of ORV heavy use areas in the CDCA during FY 84 and continue rehabilitation through FY 87.

C.3.2 Develop and initiate a Watershed Study Plan for the Clear Creek Area of the Hollister RA in FY 83.

D. FLPMA requires BLM to participate in research programs related to improved management of the public lands.

D.1 Participate in the Proposed Interagency Soil Vegetation Climate Study during the period of 1983-1991.

D.1.1 Improve the prediction of vegetative type potential, cover, productivity, and water yield from soil map identifications involving soil-climate criteria.

D.2 Participate in Interagency Studies to improve techniques needed to predict the effects of rangeland and forestland management on erosion and sedimentation.

D.2.1 Participate in research and studies to quantify the "K", "C", and "R" factors of the USLE and "I" and "Fetch" factors of the Wind Erosion Equation within California on 2 "Benchmark soils" per year from 1983-1986.

9. AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. FLPMA the Clean Air Act, E.O. 11752, and E.O. 12088, require the Bureau to comply with Federal and State environmental regulations. Implementation of the California Desert Conservation Area Plan involves significant air quality issues.

A.1 The California Desert District will provide interagency coordination to achieve CDCA plan goals.

A.1.1 Continue as an active member of the CDCA Air Quality Task Force.

A.1.2 Chair Interagency Air Quality Task Force for California Federal Land Managers.

A.1.3 Coordinate closely all military and other agency monitoring efforts in the CDCA.

A.1.4 Continue with equipment loan to the military to continue visibility monitoring in the CDCA.

A.1.5 Develop Air Quality "Bulletin" to assist in interagency coordination.

A.1.6 Provide input during DOD's monitoring effort to define a baseline for the 2508 airspace with special visibility needs.

10. NATURAL HISTORY/ACEC/SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT

A. The provisions in FLPMA and Bureau guidance give the Bureau direction for management of critical resource values for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - areas possessing representative, rare, unique, and unusual features of ecologic and aquatic value for scientific and educational benefits.

A.1 Work cooperatively with other agencies in developing a coordinated Natural Data Base inventory and management program.

A.1.1 Cooperate with the California Significant Natural Area Program (SNAP).

A.1.2 Develop MOU with State of California for targeting system which would identify mutually acceptable areas for management and protection of critical natural diversity elements.

A.1.3 Increase participation in other regional natural area programs, research and ecological reserve committees and "Man in the Biosphere Reserve" selection committees on an as needed basis.

A.1.4 Implement the "Special Areas" programs through the planning process. Give priority to ACEC/RNA issue identification and designation.

A.1.5 Insure that ACEC and RNA procedures are incorporated into the appropriate identification and planning processes and that these areas are managed commensurate with the resource value(s) they possess.

A.1.6 Complete development of tracking system to follow the "special area" issues to provide continual awareness of the actions to protect these areas in FY 83.

A.2 Continue monitoring and interim protection of Special Areas and ACECs and complete management plans for priority areas.

A.2.1 Include monitoring plans in management plans for ACEC and Special Area designations to insure proper implementation and protection of management objectives.

A.2.2 Complete management plans for priority ACEC's listed in the Desert Plan by FY 85.

A.3 Establish greater use of Special Areas for educational and cooperative management purposes.

A.3.1 Continue to develop cooperative agreements with the University of California and California State Colleges and Universities Consortium for using appropriate resource values or areas.

A.3.2 Consider other Natural Land and Water System Program on a priority and coordinated basis with California SNAP.

A.3.3 Encourage the development of interpretive and visitor education materials for awareness and protection of critical resource values.

11. CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. The 1966 Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800 direct the Bureau to carry out cultural resource inventories for planning and project purposes.

A.1 Cultural resource inventories will be completed based on identified issues and mandated legal requirements.

A.1.1 Complete acceptable Native American and archaeological, historic inventory for all rangeland management related planning efforts prior to FY 84.

A.1.2 Ensure that all energy related project inventories are completed within project timeframes and in an economical and timely manner consistent with program requirements.

A.1.3 Complete Mining Plan of Operations related cultural resource inventories as needed, within time frames required by 3802/3809 regulations.

A.1.4 Complete all MOA/PMOA directed cultural resource inventories at the agreed upon level. These inventories shall be issue-oriented. Continually review and revise data requirements to meet needs.

A.1.5 Annually review all PMOAs for relevancy, streamlining, and/or revision or elimination.

B. The California Desert Plan implementation of ACEC activity plans is high priority work.

B.1 Complete all needed cultural resource related ACEC plans by FY 85.

B.1.1 Review plan needs and complete high priority plans in FY 83.

B.1.2 Implement completed plans for those critical areas where protection must be ensured for preservation of the cultural values.

B.1.3 Monitor the ACECs to determine condition of the cultural resources and the effectiveness of protective measures.

C. Continue to protect representative samples of the total array of cultural resources on Bureau-managed lands in California.

C.1 Evaluate protection status of known sites and identify the critical ones where data preservation must be implemented.

C.1.1 Use the National Register evaluation system to assist in selection of cultural resources for protection, or for data preservation on Bureau lands.

C.1.2 Identify specific protection measures required for all known sites which appear to meet National Register quality standards for identification in the Annual Work Plan on a yearly basis.

C.1.3 Review all National Register or National Register eligible sites on Bureau managed lands for possible ACEC designation by FY 84.

C.1.4 Review all National Register and National Register eligible sites or areas for increased management opportunities in the interpretive, public awareness area incorporating the volunteer program.

D. Recognize and define our Section 106 requirements for all Bureau initiated or Bureau permitted actions.

D.1 Ensure realistic, issue-oriented consideration of cultural resources in all Bureau EAR's and EIS's, at appropriate level of detail.

D.1.1 Provide copies of pertinent environmental documents to State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council for review.

D.1.2 Develop expeditious means of meeting our compliance/mitigation responsibilities by reviewing and modifying, if required, all compliance procedures, MOU's, MOA's and PMOA's which will not lessen our obligation to resource protection.

12. WILDERNESS

A. Completion of Wilderness Studies to speed the release of nonsuitable Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) from the Bureau's IMP requirements is both Departmental and Bureau policy.

A.1 All Wilderness Studies are to be completed by FY 86 with those study areas involving significant minerals/energy conflicts completed by 1984. Every effort will be made to maximize the study acreage completion and reduce costs in FY 83 and 84.

A.1.1 Complete the Wilderness Studies scheduled for FY 83 as part of the Bureau's Planning Program on the Redding and Alturas Planning Areas. Submit reports in the first quarter of FY 84.

A.1.2 Submit Wilderness Reports on the Clear Lake, Central Valley, Western Counties and Eastern Counties Planning efforts in the first quarter of FY 83.

A.1.3 Start the Benton/Owens Valley-Bodie/Coleville Wilderness Study. Submit report by 9/30/83.

A.1.4 Accelerate the study of the Red Mountain WSA in the Ukiah District and complete in FY 83. Submit PFEIS report by 9/30/83.

A.1.5 Start and complete the consolidated Eagle Lake/Surprise wilderness study and King Range in FY 84. Submit report by 9/30/84.

A.1.6 Complete 25 more WSA Study Reports for CDCA WSA's. Reports will be in the new format.

A.1.7 Revise in FY 83 WSA's in the CDCA based upon the 1982 Desert Plan Amendment decisions.

A.1.8 Have USGS/BM complete Mineral Reports on all suitable WSAs in the CDCA by FY 87. Using these reports re-evaluate suitable decisions before a final recommendation is made. Submit supplemental report on suitable WSAs in FY 87.

A.2 Continue Interim Management Policy (IMP) through 1987 or until Congress designates wilderness areas or until unsuitables are released.

A.2.1 Emphasize periodic monitoring to insure consideration of the non-impairment criteria.

A.2.2 Continue to define IMP requirements on a case-by-case basis to resolve conflicting activities.

13. RECREATION MANAGEMENT

A. Provide for resource protection and implement the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act with emphasis toward on-the-ground management in high priority Special Recreation Management Areas (RMA).

A.1 Manage visitor use on the public lands to protect resource values and to provide for safe and enjoyable recreation experiences.

A.1.1 Provide assistance for search and rescue, protection from hazards, reduction in accidents and injuries, and management of use conflicts.

A.1.2 Provide quality maps and brochures and develop, where appropriate, interpretive and visitor information programs.

A.1.3 Inform the public regarding use policies and create public awareness regarding the reason for restrictive measures through the use of educational techniques and other public out-reach programs.

A.1.4 Monitor visitor use through regular patrols to assure it is being managed to promote the sustained yield of resources.

A.1.5 Conduct Visual Resource Management Inventories when needed for issue resolution in planning efforts or in those areas where projects have a high potential for impact.

A.2 Recover basic market value for use of all sites which meet the fee criteria found in 36 CFR 66 and where it is cost effective to charge fees.

A.2.1 Maintain facilities and sites which are determined to be essential to the management of specific extensive and special RMAs.

A.2.2 Phase out or transfer to other interested agencies the management of any nonessential facilities and sites.

A.2.3 Recover costs of collecting fees and offset other site management costs whenever possible.

A.2.4 Specific areas and sites with revenue generating potential should be examined for possible concessionnaire operation.

B. Encourage the public to become partners in the management of the public lands, through the Bureau's newly initiated volunteer program.

B.1 Develop and implement cooperative recreation management efforts between the BLM and user groups.

B.1.1 Maintain positive working relationships with the recreation user groups to exchange management objectives, program goals, and user needs.

B.1.2 Identify ORV and other special management areas which can be cooperatively managed with user groups.

B.1.3 Minimize campground and other site costs through the use of volunteer campground hosts and additional maintenance related projects.

C. The designation of public lands for off-road vehicle (ORV) use is directed by Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. These, and 43 CFR 8340, establish policies and procedures to ensure ORV use on public lands is managed and directed to protect natural resources, promote public safety of all users of the land, and minimize conflicts among land users.

C.1 Provide the means for completing motorized vehicle designations on all public lands by the mandated deadline of 1985.

C.1.1 Actively involve land users who require basic vehicle access to the public lands throughout all planning and implementation processes.

C.1.2 Provide the means for conducting competitive vehicle events on the public lands through the use of the present permit system and raise fees whenever possible to help off-set recreation management costs.

C.1.3 Restrict planning work associated with vehcile designations to problem areas as determined in the issue identification phase of the Bureau Planning System, or where impacts are causing critical damage to resources or serious use conflicts.

C.1.4 Participate in the State of California Off-Highway Grant Program to provide a variety of OHV use opportunities on the public lands with emphasis on proposals with low operation and maintenance.

D. The California BLM is involved in the managment of lands adjacent to ten major recreation rivers, four of which have been included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. As established by the National Trails Systems Act of 1968, California BLM is also responsible for acquisition, construction, maintenance, and management of approximately 160 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT). Follow all mandates dealing with river and trail management.

D.1 Manage these California rivers for which the Bureau is responsible for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

D.1.1 Provide river recreation permit programs and establish fees where necessary to protect resources, mitigate user conflicts, or provide for the safety of visitors.

D.1.2 Provide for use supervision and maintenance of existing facilities during heavy use seasons.

D.1.3 Complete river management plans in cooperation with the Forest Service for the four new rivers in the National Wild and Scenic River System by 1985.

D.2 Direct and provide the necessary actions toward the completion for all the Bureau's responsible segments of the PCT by December 31, 1986.

D.2.1 Select the route for the Anza and Julian segments of the PCT and complete agreements with other appropriate land managing agencies for the completion of these segments in FY 83.

D.2.2 Negotiate all remaining needed rights-of-way by December 31, 1985.

D.2.3 Complete and implement a Management Plan for the Pacific Crest Trail using the Trail's Management Option Plan by December 31, 1986.

14. WILDLIFE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (Animals & Plants)

A. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires the Bureau to use its authorities to recover plant and animal species. It also requires that Bureau actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or modify their Critical Habitats and that the Bureau engage in consultation under Section 7 of the Act whenever its actions may affect an officially listed species.

A.1 Conduct timely consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in all "may affect" situations; develop and implement policy and procedural guidance concerning Endangered Species Act compliance; and maintain avenues for close interagency coordination and cooperation.

A.1.1 Screen all BLM actions to determine if threatened or endangered species or their habitats are involved.

A.1.2 Develop consultation requests for actions which "may affect" such species or habitats, and participate fully in each consultation once it is initiated.

A.1.3 Provide all field officials with appropriate directives and training each time the ESA, Section 7 regulations, or the Bureau Manuals, are changed.

A.1.4 Conduct annual coordination meetings with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and participate fully on the Endangered Species Interagency Coordinating Council. Maintain memberships on special endangered species working groups, task forces, and advisory committees.

A.1.5 Keep all interested agencies apprised of new BLM information concerning threatened or endangered species and seek information applicable to such species on the public lands from all available sources.

A.2 Develop and implement Recovery Plans for federally listed threatened or endangered species for the prompt recovery and subsequent delisting of these species.

A.2.1 Participate in the development of Recovery Plans for the San Joaquin kit fox, the Pacific population of the Peregrine Falcon, the Bald Eagle, Mohave chub, Owens pupfish, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, Desert slender salamander, McDonald's rock cress, Eureka Valley dune grass, and Eureka Valley evening-primrose, and any others initiated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for species that occur on BLM lands.

A.2.2 Implement recommendations from Recovery Plans for the California Condor and blunt-nosed leopard lizard (and any others finished in the future that apply to the public lands), to the extent possible.

A.3 The Endangered Species Act of 1973 applies to plants. Bureau policy automatically makes FWS "candidate" species official BLM sensitive species and further affords them a level of conservation equal to that required by the Endangered Species Act. To this end, it is necessary to give appropriate attention to plant species found on public lands.

A.3.1 Conduct Section 7 consultations and develop and implement Recovery Plans for endangered plants as necessary and as described in A.1 and A.2 above.

A.3.2 Ensure that endangered plant inventories are adequate to accomplish the Bureau's MBOs (multiple use, energy/mineral resource use, and facilitating the environmental assessment process), as well as to address local California/BLM priorities (e.g., Conservation Area Plan implementation, Resource Management Planning, implementation of SYU 13/15, etc.).

B. The Bureau has responsibilities to protect State-listed rare, threatened or endangered species (the California Species Preservation Act of 1970, the Sikes Act, and BLM Manual Section 6840.06). Since 1976, the California Fish and Game Commission has added 14 animals and 134 plants to their rare and endangered species list, and this listing activity is not slated to decrease in the foreseeable future.

B.1 Assist the California Department of Fish and Game in implementing State laws to conserve rare and endangered species.

B.1.1 Develop and implement guidance to define intergovernmental roles, to establish coordination mechanisms, to facilitate information transfer, and to streamline the screening of Bureau actions for possible rare and endangered species involvement by the end of FY 83.

B.1.2 Develop management guidelines for State-listed species that occur on the public lands in California on an as-needed basis in response to specific Bureau initiatives and actions.

C. It is within the overall intent of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to manage other plants and wildlife so as to minimize the need for additional listings. Congress has indicated its concern for these other species. From this commitment and concern for unlisted plants and wildlife has arisen the concept of sensitive species.

C.1 Develop and implement a sensitive species policy, designation process, and management program in California.

C.1.1 Develop a sensitive species list for California by the end of FY 83.

C.1.2 Develop management guidelines for each sensitive species as it is designated and as needed.

C.2 Promote the delisting of sensitive species through a positive management program.

C.2.1 Develop an inventory program to survey all appropriate habitat statewide for occurrence of sensitive species.

C.2.2 Determine maximal-minimal population goals statewide for each sensitive species based on species-specific requirements and probable impacts from other resource use.

C.2.3 Develop interdisciplinary management programs which will ensure a stable population at an acceptable level for each sensitive species.

C.2.4 Delist species for which stable population numbers are ensured.

D. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 identifies wildlife as a major resource and use of the public lands. It is the Department of Interior and Bureau of Land Management policy

to manage all resources, including wildlife, within a multiple-use context.

D.1 Develop and implement a terrestrial wildlife resource management policy which assures the overall integrity of terrestrial communities and habitat within the framework of multiple use.

D.1.1 Complete development of the terrestrial wildlife resource management policy by the end of FY 1983.

D.1.2 Implement the statewide policy beginning in FY 84 and develop supplemental District policies by FY 85.

E. The Sikes Act of 1960 directs the Bureau to plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish, and game in cooperation with the State agencies.

E.1 Develop and implement, in coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game, a terrestrial resource management program.

E.1.1 Complete a statewide three-year (1984-1986) wildlife habitat development program based on implementation of Sikes Act Habitat Management Plans, wilderness, and ACEC management plans and incorporating State/Federal responsibilities in terms of manpower and funding.

E.1.2 Continue efforts at cooperative funding between the State Energy and Resource funds and federal government for habitat improvement.

F. Major Bureau of Land Management issues in California over the next five years include resolution of the Mono Lake controversy as well as implementation of the Desert Plan, King Range NCA Plan, SYU-13 ES, SYU-15 EA, various grazing ESs, and mineral and energy development.

F.1 Develop, in coordination with other agencies and groups, a research and mitigation plan for Mono Lake.

F.1.1 Address the research plan to the specific questions of the acceptable water level, when it will be reached, and the impact of that water level to the wildlife resource. To be completed by FY 83.

F.1.2 Complete a mitigation plan to offset unavoidable impacts to wildlife as much as possible by FY 83.

F.2 Provide input into the implementation of completed Plans, ESs, and major EAs.

F.2.1 Develop and implement all wildlife activity plans called for in the Desert Plan before 1990.

F.2.2 Complete development of wildlife activity plans called for in other Plans, etc., according to schedule.

F.2.3 Implement activity plans through project work and other management efforts as appropriate.

F.3 Continue efforts to reduce the impacts to wildlife from the development of grazing, forestry, recreational, energy, and minerals programs within the context of a simplified assessment process and an increased emphasis on the development of those resources.

F.3.1 Complete the development and implementation of impact reduction and monitoring techniques for grazing, logging, and recreational impacts by the end of FY 84.

F.3.2 Develop methods to reduce and monitor impacts from the development of mineral and energy programs, particularly oil and gas, wind power, solar power, and geothermal by FY 84.

F.3.3 Develop a mitigation plan of habitat management projects which will partially or wholly offset impacts from other resource development by FY 84.

G. Executive Order 11990 and Bureau Manual 6740 recognize and declare the unique and critical importance to wildlife of wetland and riparian habitats. Protection of these habitats, within the multiple-use context, is critical to a wide variety of wildlife.

G.1 Develop a statewide listing of all significant wetland and riparian habitats on public lands.

G.1.1 Locate, measure (miles/acres), and plot on a standard scale map wetland and riparian habitats by FY 85.

G.1.2 Complete statewide collation of wetland and riparian habitats by FY 85.

G.2 Develop and implement impact reduction and monitoring methodologies for riparian and wetland habitat, especially with regard to energy development programs.

G.2.1 Studies on energy-related impacts to riparian and wetland habitats will be started, and possible mitigation will be developed.

G.2.2 Develop monitoring methods to learn the effectiveness of wildlife protection and mitigation by FY 85.

H. FLPMA authorizes the Bureau to conduct studies and research concerning the management, protection, and development of public land resources.

H.1 Increase California's wildlife and endangered species research effort by promoting greater participation by BLM fisheries and wildlife biologists at all organizational levels, to the extent practical within funding constraints.

H.1.1 Submit fisheries or wildlife habitat management research proposals as necessary for management needs to the Washington Office each fiscal year.

15. FISHERIES

A. FLPMA requires that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of ecological values and that will provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife and domestic animals. This, combined with a greater public awareness, requires a greater recognition of aquatic habitat protection and restoration as a major responsibility of the Bureau.

A.1 Develop and implement a fisheries resource management policy which maintains the natural diversity and integrity of aquatic communities and their habitats yet facilitates multiple-use management on public lands.

A.1.1 Implement the statewide fishery resource management policy beginning in FY 83 and develop supplemental District fishery resource programs by FY 84.

B. Departmental objectives direct the Bureau to expand opportunities for energy and mineral resource use of public lands.

B.1 Describe aquatic habitat requirements of fishery resources to facilitate land management decisions and improve management.

B.1.1 Develop aquatic habitat requirements criteria for fishery resources specific to the development of small-hydro projects by FY 84 (including instream flow requirements for fisheries).

C. Major statewide Bureau program emphasis for the next five years will include energy development, forest management, rangeland management, and water quality management. Major statewide Bureau issues for the next five years include Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management, implementation of the King Range National Conservation Area Plan, implementation of SYU 13/15 decisions, Salton Sea oil and gas leasing, and completion of the Alturas RMP Plan.

C.1 Provide appropriate fishery input into decisions related to these issues.

C.1.1 Complete log jam clearance projects in Zones 2, 6, and 7 of the King Range NCA by FY 84.

C.1.2 Complete an Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (HMP) on the main Trinity River by FY 84 and Aquatic HMPs for Bear Creek and Honeydew Creek within the King Range NCA by FY 84 and FY 85 respectively.

C.1.3 Develop criteria for monitoring fish populations within the Salton Sea (pursuant to oil and gas development) by FY 85.

D. The Sikes Act requires the BLM to cooperate with State agencies, plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish and game.

D.1 Develop and implement an aquatic resource management program with shared State-Federal responsibilities.

D.1.1 Implement a statewide 5-year (1983-1987) fisheries development plan in cooperation with the State Department of Fish and Game.

D.1.2 Complete implementation of the Fitzhugh Creek AHMP, and the Bare Creek-Silver Creek-Newlands AHMP by FY 84, the fisheries portion of the Biscar Reservoir HMP by FY 85, and the Nooning Creek AHMP by FY 86.

D.1.3 Continue participation on the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force or the Trinity River Management Board if established and complete all elements of the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program for which the Bureau is a responsible agency within specified time-frames.

D.1.4 Develop a "Sikes Act" AHMP for anadromous fisheries within the Trinity River Basin by FY 84.

D.2. Support the goals and objectives of the California Resources Agency for aquatic resources.

D.2.1 Rehabilitate and maintain salmon and steelhead spawning, nursery and holding habitat on 5 miles of the Trinity River (16 miles are on public lands), on 1 mile of its tributary Indian Creek (2 1/2 miles on public lands), on 3 miles of the Shasta River, and on 2 miles of Honeydew Creek (tributary to Mattole River) by FY 86.

D.2.2 Continue monitoring, maintenance and/or modifications on Dry Creek (Siskiyou County) thru FY 86.

E. Major statewide Bureau program emphasis for the next five years will include energy development, forest management, rangeland management, and water quality management.

E.1 Continue efforts to reduce the impacts of these programs on fish and fish habitats while facilitating their development within the scope of multiple-use management.

E.1.1 Monitor fish habitats within energy development areas annually using stream ocular survey techniques (BLM Manual 6670).

E.1.2 Complete a fishery habitat monitoring system for timber management areas by FY 84.

E.1.3 Continue monitoring the fishery habitats within the Tuledad/Homecamp ES area as developed in the monitoring system. Provide fishery input where appropriate in the Cowhead/Massacre and Cal/Neva ES monitoring systems as they are developed.

E.1.4 Complete aquatic habitat water quality criteria (including instream flow requirements) for use in developing Best Management Practices for water quality on public lands.

SUPPORT PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. CADASTRAL SURVEY

A. In order to properly manage the Nation's resources, the location and ownership status of lands must be determined. California is laced with many pre-1910 surveys that are fraudulent, grossly erroneous, and not monumented with materials meeting modern standards. The major needs for public lands identification in California in FY 83 - FY 87 are anticipated to be in support of the geothermal, timber, trespass, and recreation purposes.

A.1 Alleviate the problems associated with the pre-1910 surveys by maintaining a cadastral survey schedule which provides for the accomplishment of the highest priority program option surveys as requested by the Districts and U.S. Forest Service, and statutory surveys mandated by the Justice Department under Secretarial Orders.

A.1.1 Conduct statutory surveys on a priority one basis as received from the Washington Office in order to meet imposed deadlines.

A.1.2 Complete surveys within a time-frame that allows geothermal leases and timber sales to take place as scheduled.

A.1.3 Conduct surveys as needed to identify trespass cases, effect land exchanges and identify recreation sites.

A.1.4 Conduct surveys and remonument corners for the Forest Service on a priority basis as allowed for in the Memorandum of Agreement signed at the Washington Office.

A.1.5 Provide training to District personnel to aid them in locating and documenting pre-1910 corner evidence during FY 83, as a land management tool.

A.1.6 Institute a remonumentation program on BLM administered lands, through direct field support in FY 83. Develop written administrative guidelines for sustaining program in followup years.

B. Departmental Manual Release 757 DM 2.3 through 2.7 and Washington Office Memorandum 81-207 direct the establishment of geographic positions related to the National Geodetic Control Network (NGCN), to assist in various computer and graphic uses, including support of the National Cadastre and National Mapping Program.

B.1 Support and maintain a geodesy and control survey program providing skill and expertise necessary to relate on-going cadastral surveys to the NGCN and develop standards and methods for cadastral and control surveys to ensure compliance with Departmental Manual directives and IM 81-207, as well as all newly developing requirements.

B.1.1 Perform geodetic and control surveys necessary to comply with requirements.

B.1.2 Develop and adapt methods and techniques to accomplish goal of determining geographic positions for corner points of on-going cadastral surveys.

B.1.3 Provide liaison with other government and private organizations and the public necessary to provide proper geodetic information on the Public Land Survey System.

C. State policy requires surveys to be processed and approved within 90 days from the completion of the field work.

C.1 Eliminate the backlog of unapproved surveys to comply with a 90 day approval period.

C.1.1 Approve surveys as soon as the review process is completed.

C.1.2 Streamline the review and approval process by incorporating a computer plotter into the drafting process.

C.1.3 Maintain a balance between the field and office operations in order to keep each survey step moving on a pipeline basis by end of FY 84.

D. The Secretary of Interior has designated the Bureau of Land Management as the sole agency authorized to execute official surveys of the public lands. The Interagency Cadastral Coordination Council (ICCC), established at the Washington Office level, sets bureauwide priorities for surveys to be performed for other agencies on a reimbursable funding basis.

D.1 Establish a local ICCC, chaired by the Chief, Branch of Cadastral Survey, to set priorities at the State level.

D.1.1 Conduct surveys for other agencies as funding is made available.

E. A mapping program is needed to support all high priority resource programs and implementation of the California Desert Plan.

E.1 Establish and maintain a mapping program which is responsive to the bureau's priority programs.

E.1.1 Complete the mineral management maps in FY 83 as specified in the Annual Work Plan.

E.1.2 Complete EIS and EAR mapping requirements to meet resource program schedules.

E.1.3 Prepare engineering diagrams, easement maps, etc. as requested.

E.1.4 At the completion of the State reorganization, prepare updated District and Resource Area maps as required.

E.1.5 Maintain the California Desert Off-Road Vehicle map series as necessary.

E.1.6 Update the California State Map, incorporating District boundaries by 1985.

F. An aerial photography program is needed to support the road construction and easement programs, and development of recreation sites.

F.1 Establish and maintain a program through photogrammetry that will be cost effective, if requested.

F.1.1 Initiate an orientation program by 1983 for benefitting offices.

F.1.2 Identify projects that can be made more cost effective through the use of photogrammetry.

F.1.3 Conduct photogrammetric surveys as needed.

2. FIRE AND AVIATION MANAGEMENT

Fire Management

A. Since 1971 the number of fires per year has doubled with a 5-year average of 213 fires. As the number of fires increase, a higher level of fire management protection and practices will be required.

A.1 Develop new or perfect traditional approaches for improving fire prevention, detection, initial attack, and suppression of wildfires within prescribed safety guidelines and with reduced costs.

A.1.1 Expand current interagency plans with the USFS, CDF, NPS, and various county and local fire departments to achieve maximum-suppression effort at a minimum cost.

A.1.2 Provide training to develop a qualified cadre needed to staff up to five project size fires annually in Susanville, Bakersfield, and the California Desert Districts.

A.1.3 Reduce resource losses and costs of suppression of all fires and prevent the major disaster-type fire by improved prevention techniques and advanced suppression methods.

A.1.4 Use Normal Year Fire Plans (NYFPs) to develop pre-suppression and suppresion programs to meet protection goals and minimize costs.

B. Fire rehabilitation projects need professional planning and execution to help restore wildlands to full resource production.

B.1 Rehabilitate burned areas where surveys indicate severe loss will occur if revegetation or soil stabilization practices are not completed before the first heavy precipitation.

B.1.1 Accurately identify rehabilitation needs during fire suppression actions on project fires.

B.1.2 Provide immediate treatment using on-site manpower and equipment where possible or arrange contracts to complete work before further loss occurs.

C. Fire Management is an important activity within Resource Management Plans. Fire represents an acceptable alternative in land treatment to meet management objectives.

C.1 Base all fire management efforts on approved fire management plans.

C.1.1 Prepare activity plans for each Resource Area and each Wilderness Study Area to comply with the Interim Management Guide. These plans will include, among others, the degree of suppression desired, least damaging suppression technique, other agency concerns, smoke management and public involvement.

C.1.2 Expand fuels management planning and project execution (prescribed burning) in managing fire so that it may be used to enhance the public lands rather than destroy natural resources and improvements.

Aviation Management

A. The Aviation Management program will provide safe, efficient, and an economical means of transporting personnel as well as a delivery system to accomplish project objectives.

A.1 Prepare district and State aviation plans to insure the safe and economical use of aircraft by BLM.

A.1.1 Update State and district aviation plans annually.

A.2 Establish a uniform system to identify procedures for rental aircraft, procurement, payment, and recording use.

A.2.1 Complete a cost effective comparison of existing rental aircraft management systems in FY 83.

A.3. Provide BLM aviation safety policies at a high level of recognition and application.

A.3.1 Provide aviation safety training to State and district office personnel on a continuing basis.

A.3.2 Monitor special use air operations.

3. ADP, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND REMOTE SENSING

A. The Bureau's Strategic Plan for Information Systems calls for the development of Automated Data Processing (ADP) in support of Bureau programs.

A.1 Continue ADP development and support for the California Desert District.

A.1.1 Continue to maintain the resource inventories data bases developed during the Desert Planning activity.

A.1.2 Continue to provide training as necessary for the Desert District Staff on the use of the developed data bases.

A.1.3 Install data terminal in the detached CDCA Resource Area Offices by FY 1983.

A.1.4 Develop additional ADP programs as identified by the District in support of the Desert Plan implementation.

A.2 Continue ADP support for the State Office and other District Offices within the State.

A.2.1 Install data terminal in detached Resource Area offices throughout the State as needed and budgets permits.

A.2.2 Train personnel on the use of the revised Range Management Automated System billing package.

A.2.3 Train personnel on the use of the MATRIX package for submitting budget information.

A.2.4 Develop and train personnel on the extraction of budgetary data.

A.2.5 Train personnel on the use of Electronic Mail System (EMS).

A.2.6 Develop and train personnel on the use of the Land Case Status data base.

A.2.7 Develop and train personnel on the use of the Historical Index for Environmental Assessments data base.

A.2.8 Continue to provide training on the use of the various ADP packages as they come on line.

A.2.9 Develop additional ADP applications as identified by the State Office and Districts and approved by management in support of State and District programs.

A.3 Implement computer graphics to aid in the presentation and analysis of data.

A.3.1 For the purpose of selecting the standard for California, perform an analysis of the various graphic packages by FY 83.

A.3.2 Establish a graphic digitizing section within the State Office and District Offices as needed to support map digitizing by FY 84.

A.3.3 Initiate a feasibility study to investigate scanning maps instead of hand digitizing.

A.4 Establish a State Office Computer Center that will meet the data processing needs of the State.

A.4.1 Upgrade the Level 6 minicomputer so that it has the computing power needed to "down-load" application package from the DSC computer and run programs on a local level in FY 82.

A.4.2 Identify those packages that can be more efficiently run on local level as various data processing application packages become available.

A.4.3 Investigate installing microcomputers at the District and Resource Office level to preprocess data prior tobeing sent to the larger system(s) for final processing.

B. The Bureau has been charged through FLPMA with effectively managing valuable mountaintop communication sites.

B.1 Manage mountaintop communication sites by providing for orderly development and equatible treatment of present and future users of these sites.

B.1.1 Encourage the formation of Site User Groups to help resolve problems and encourage sharing of facilities. Key site to be identified in FY 82.

B.1.2 Reduce trespass cases by frequent monitoring of sites. Site monitoring plans to be developed in FY 82 and implemented in FY 83.

B.1.3 Involve telecommunication staffs early in the processing cycle of these right-of-ways in order to process the communication site application more efficiently.

C. Remote Sensing is a viable method in assisting the Bureau in inventory, monitoring, and managing land resources under its jurisdiction.

C.1 Develop a working and responsive Remote Sensing Program within California.

C.1.1 Develop and present a briefing package which will familiarize the State Office and District Personnel on the benefits of Remote Sensing (Satellite imagery, high and low level aerial photography, ground monitoring stations etc.).

C.1.2 Train personnel on the use of existing Remote Sensing applications.

4. CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE

Construction

A. BLM/FHWA interagency agreement dated March 13, 1963, FHPM 6-9-4-2 (PPM 29-2) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) California Division Memorandum D-19, dated July 22, 1977 require that the BLM receive approval of all transportation planning and construction projects.

A.1 Receive approval for the transportation plan prior to implementation.

A.1.1 Transmit a current copy of the transportation plan with additions and deletions to FHWA by August of each fiscal year

A.1.2 Revise the transportation plan in each District by July of each fiscal year.

A.1.3 Make all inventories in accordance with BLM Manual 9110 release 9-167 dated 3/6/80.

A.2 Receive approval of all transportation reconstruction projects prior to start of work.

A.2.1 Submit an environmental analysis complying with Section 102(2)(c) of the NEPA of 1969 to FHWA prior to the expenditure of survey and design funds.

A.2.2 Approve all PS&E documents prior to construction by the FHWA.

B. The Federal Highway Act of 1968 and the amended Highway Safety Act of 1966 require safe crossing structures for all transportation systems.

B.1 Bridges and major culverts must be verified as safe structures.

B.1.1 In addition to safety, all bridges must be designed to incorporate the policies of BLM Manual 9112.06.

C. Several detached Resource Area headquarters and fire stations are located in temporary rented buildings or trailer houses.

C.1 Locate Bureau offices within the Resource Area and in a permanent structure.

C.1.1 Submit an annual plan as part of the packaging process which reflects the need for building construction.

C.1.2 Submit a prospectus, in accordance with CSO IM-78-193, by October for each project anticipated in the immediate future.

D. Current recreation use is, in many areas, beyond the carrying capacity of the area. This creates problems of environmental degradation, vandelism, unsafe conditions resulting from congestion, and a less than desired recreational experience.

D.1 Develop sufficient areas in terms of size and location to accommodate the projected visitor use.

D.1.1 Submit requests for construction of developed recreation sites on an annual basis, during the packaging process.

D.1.2 Submit a prospectus, in accordance with CSO IM-78-193 by October for each anticipated project.

Maintenance

A. The Safe Drinking Water Act of November 1977, otherwise known as Public Law 93-523 as amended by Public law 95-100, requires that all potable water be tested for compliance with safe drinking water standards. Section 1413 of the Act and 40 CFR 142 provide for the transfer of authority from NEPA to the State of California.

A.1 Provide safe drinking water to all public and BLM employees.

A.1.1 Test all potable water in accordance with the procedures outlined in IM CA-80-4.

B. Several major types of hazards exist on public lands which may jeopardize the use of public lands.

B.1 Mitigate mine shaft hazards.

B.1.1 Mitigate approximately 50 mine shafts per year either by filling whenever possible or fencing when special needs dictate it.

B.2 Post or close unsafe roads, depending on the conditions of these roads.

B.2.1 Complete an annual inventory of existing roads. Close or sign all roads that are not maintained.

C. Trespass outside of Bureau rights-of-way is becoming a problem when trails cannot be maintained. The Bureau has constructed approximately 60 miles of trail and does not have the financial capability to keep them open.

C.1 Inventory each trail on an annual basis.

C.1.1 Contact volunteer groups for trail maintenance.

C.1.2 Close those sections which are not part of a natural scenic trail that receive little or no use.

D. The Energy Conservation Act of 1976 requires that energy consumption of new buildings meet specified performance standards. These standards will be applied to existing buildings as practical through retrofitting.

D.1 Inventory existing Bureau owned buildings for potential retrofit.

D.1.1 Inventory BLM buildings by FY 83.

E. Some recreation areas are becoming over used and undermaintained, thus creating waste disposal problems.

E.1 Individual sites need to be identified which have use and no maintenance capability.

E.1.1 Inventory on an annual basis all undeveloped sites and require closure and determine which sites will have reduced maintenance levels.

5. SPECIAL PROJECTS

A. The Secretary's Management by Objective policy under authority of Section 304b-PL-579, Section 28-PL 93-153, and PL 94-586, among others, has emphasized the need to further expand opportunities for energy use of public lands.

A.1 Foster the development of non-renewable (oil, gas, coal, etc.) and renewable energy resources (e.g., hydro, wind, solar) on appropriate public lands and the conveyance of energy products to users.

A.1.1 Limit mitigation measures so as to conform strictly to project requirement. Provide guidance on the solution to these problems in the form of new procedures and written guidelines as they are made available.

A.1.2 Assist Districts with review of cultural resource compliance commitments for all energy projects, preferably through the Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement process, if needed to avoid delays often caused in case-by-case compliance.

A.1.3 Continue to provide Districts with needed expert review on technical matters (e.g. engineering, archaeological, surface protection, etc.) as requested or required on the following projects.

For FY 82-83, these include:

-Alaska Pipeline (Western leg)
-Eastern Interconnect
-Intermountain Power Project
-Kerckoff
-Rocky Mountain Pipeline
-LNG
-Lucerne Valley
-Windfarms
-Ivanpah - Cal Coal

For FY 83-85:

-Cal Coal - Ivanpah
-Alaska Pipeline (Western leg)
-Eastern Interconnect
-Intermountain Power Project
-Rocky Mountain Pipeline
-LNG
-Lucerne Valley
-Windfarms
-Mini-hydro

B. Departmental directives charge the Bureau with the authority and responsibility to simplify and streamline lease and right-of-way procedures to facilitate private enterprise energy development and expedite the conveyance of energy resources across public lands.

B.1 Effectively coordinate preapplication activities with future project sponsors and others to promote the sponsors' understanding of the requirements for a right-of-way grant.

B.1.1 Furnish future sponsors with requirements for rights-of-way applications within one week following application.

B.1.2 Provide future sponsors with estimated time frames to process/complete environmental documents, cultural resource legislation requirements, wildlife legislation requirements, preparation and issuance of rights-of-way.

B.1.3 Provide future sponsors with preliminary cost estimates for the processing of rights-of-way.

B.2 Coordinate and track the processing and issuance of current and future energy rights-of-way grants.

B.2.1 Arrange and meet with project sponsors and others to develop an environmental document covering the project's construction operations and maintenance.

B.2.2 Arrange and meet with project sponsors and others to prepare judicious rights-of-way grants and stipulations.

B.2.3 Prepare and continually update a project log and tracking board for all projects.

B.3 Develop and implement monitoring mechanisms with other State, federal, and local agencies for specific energy projects under application for public lands.

B.3.1 Provide periodic field checks during field operations through local agency offices as deemed appropriate by individual parties for projects listed above. Monitoring for compliance with existing laws will be timed with project schedules as tracked.

6. ACQUISITION

A. Section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorizes the Bureau to acquire lands, or interest therein, by purchase exchange, donation, or eminent domain. These acquisitions must be consistent with and in support of the Bureau's mission and applicable land use plans.

A.1. Establish and maintain an easement acquisition program which ensures that access is provided in advance of the implementation of activity plans.

A.1.1 Maintain an acquisition tracking system for all acquisitions required in support of land use plans which are to be implemented in FY 86 or sooner. The system shall be updated at least quarterly.

A.1.2 Complete route analysis, environmental assessment and survey and design on 37 easements which will be appraised in FY 84, by the end of FY 83.

A.1.3 Complete appraisals on 35 easements, by the end of FY 83.

A.1.4 Acquire 13 easements by the end of FY 83.

A.2. Maintain an acquisition program which will ensure completion of the trail corridor along the entire Susan River Trail.

A.2.1 Appraise the value of any easements required by the end of the third quarter of FY 83.

A.2.2 Purchase any easements required by the end of FY 83.

A.3. Maintain an acquisition plan which will assure completion of right-of-way acquisition of the Pacific Crest Trail in compliance with the mandates of the National Trail System Act and amendments thereto.

A.3.1 Complete mapping of the northern portion of the Cache Peak Segment and all of the Whitewater Segment during the end of FY 83.

A.3.2 Complete on-the-ground reconnaissance, flagging, and any resurvey needs identified by updated route analysis. Work to be completed by the end of FY 83.

A.3.3 Complete appraisal of the southern portion of the Cache Peak Segment and the northern portion of the Whitewater Segment during the first half of FY 83.

A.3.4 Acquire at least four voluntary easements on the Cache Peak Segment and four on the Whitewater Segment by the end of FY 83.

A.3.5 Update existing route analysis and Environmental Analysis on a case-by-case basis on the Cache Peak and Whitewater Segments by the end of FY 83.

A.3.6 Establish the final trail route, surveying and flagging as required, on all remaining portions of the Cache Peak Segment by the end of FY 83.

A.3.7 Determine criteria for filing a condemnation action should a landowner refuse to convey a necessary easement voluntarily, and establish a system to track the necessary steps of such an action by the end of FY 83.

A.3.8 Establish the trail route on all remaining segments by midyear of FY 84.

A.4 Continue to acquire land within the King Range National Conservation Area pursuant to the King Range Act and amendments thereto.

A.4.1 Continue to acquire lands via the exchange process to the greatest extent practical. Design exchange packages so that small scattered blocks of land outside King Range will be considered first. Four exchanges should be consumated during FY 83.

A.4.2 Small parcels of land in the Coastal Zone (Zones 1 & 2) and the Primitive Area (Zone 4) may be acquired by direct purchase. Three parcels will be acquired by direct purchase in FY 83.

7. APPRAISALS

A. Acts of Congress, Departmental Regulations, and Bureau of Land Management Policies direct the Bureau to ascertain the fair market value of a wide variety of realty related actions on an ongoing basis.

A.1 Maintain a "pipeline" system to more rapidly administer the appraisal caseload.

A.1.1 Complete requested State vs. BLM "in lieu" appraisals as requested.

A.1.2 Complete exchange appraisals in the King Range National Conservation Area by end of FY 83.

A.1.3 Complete acquisition appraisals on the Pacific Crest Trail by end of FY 83.

A.1.4 Complete BLM State of California land exchange appraisals as requested.

A.1.5 Appraise all energy related rights-of-way as requested.

A.1.6 Complete 30 asset management appraisals in FY 83.

B. Departmental policies direct the Bureau to meet public demand for lands for community expansion and other purposes.

B.1 Provide appraisal expertise to implement a program of orderly land actions to meet public demand.

B.1.1 Appraise Red Mountain townsite during FY 83.

B.1.2 Appraise 30 "terminated lease small tracts" in Barstow when requested.

C. Improved appraisal service to northern California region is needed.

C.1 Provide best possible appraisal service to Northern California district.

C.1.1 Assist management in determining whether improved appraisal service can best be provided by establishing one or more appraisal positions in Northern California Districts (decentralization), or providing this service from the S.O.

C.1.2 Provide professional staff training to District realty specialists.

D. Continued professional level training of appraisal staff and realty specialists is needed.

D.1 Provide formal training for appraisal staff and realty specialists throughout California.

D.1.1 Send four staff appraisers to American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers courses.

D.1.2 Use members of State appraisal staff to give basic appraisal training to realty specialists in the district offices.

D.1.3 Send selected realty specialists from the District Offices to Phoenix Lands School for appraisal training.

8. LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Law Enforcement work, including the investigation of a wide range of criminal and civil matters, continues to increase in numbers and complexity, requiring a high level of professional expertise, leadership, and coordination at each organizational level and is an integral part of the Bureau's overall management job.

A.1 Develop and maintain a law enforcement organization to meet Bureau and public needs economically and efficiently through training, staffing and coordination.

A.1.1 Analyze the need to expand the Ranger Program with additional delegations to include the King Range National Conservation Area and other public land areas in the northern Districts during FY 83-86.

A.1.2 Conclude cooperative agreements, with counties which cover all public lands where law enforcement presence is needed. Priority will be given to counties with high-use, improved/unimproved recreation sites and high volume resource damage.

A.1.3 Provide timely investigations and processing of criminal cases in support of the Bureau's resource protection effort. Conclude 173 such investigations in FY 83 and each succeeding year.

A.1.4 Provide policy and technical guidance to the Law Enforcement Ranger Program.

A.1.5 Identify high crime areas and establish crime prevention programs to reduce the overall level of criminal activity during FY 83.

A.2 Increase public awareness of changes or restrictions in Public Land use, including changes in laws and regulations, prosecution of violators, and problem areas, such as high timber theft areas, to better protect the Public Lands.

A.2.1 Develop and implement a program with the assistance of Public Affairs for involving the media in the dissemination of public announcements in FY 83.

A.3 Reduce the level of property damage and vandalism on the Public Lands.

A.3.1 Conduct security studies in each District and Resource Area Office to provide staff personnel a better understanding of their security needs.

A.3.2 Establish a Statewide accounting system to record losses resulting from criminal activity by FY 83.

A.4 Eradicate the illegal cultivation of marijuana from public lands in California.

A.4.1 User Safety and Public Awareness - Create a Public Affairs program to increase public safety and awareness of the marijuana growing problem on public lands in California.

A.4.2 Employee Safety - Training programs for all employees on safety and awareness are being developed and given.

A.4.3 Detection - Remote sensing, aircraft overflights, aerial photographs, and agency liason and coordination will be utilized to detect marijuana plantations.

A.4.4 Law Enforcement will continue a program which supports the eradication efforts of the primary lead State law enforcement agency and creates a prevention program which includes on-the-ground law enforcement presence and other prevention methods.

9. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Recruitment, Placement, Classification & Employee Relations

A. The immediate future holds clear promise of tighter budgets, leaner resources and heavier burdens for the Bureau of Land Management. Enactment of the President's economic program has, and will continue to result in, reduced numbers of BLM workers in California. Managers can look forward to greater demands being placed on them during the next several years, emphasizing the need for improved personnel management.

A.1 Continue to refine the Bureau's Performance Improvement System to instill greater employee accountability for accomplishing the work required of their positions.

A.1.1 During FY 83 additional training will be provided to supervisors in developing PIPR's to include critical elements which are essential to satisfactory performance and required elements which are important job assignments, but deemed less significant.

A.1.2 Provide additional training to supervisors and managers in developing reasonable measurable standards of performance for all positions, particularly

for those positions subject to the Merit Pay System, over the next few fiscal yrears.

B. With increased austerity in Government, greater emphasis will be placed on responsible position classification/management to reduce payroll costs.

B.1 Maintain an effective position classification program and closely review proposed realignments of duties in terms of optimum position management.

B.1.1 Implement the Factor Evaluation System (FES) of position classification over the next 5 years.

C. The reduced funding and personnel ceiling curtailments will involve significant numbers of changes, reassignments, transfers, and/or separations among existing and/or retitled organizational entities.

C.1 Conduct an effective employee placement program to assist workers who are displaced due to reorganization and/or reduced budget and personnel ceilings.

C.1.1 Make every effort to assure appropriate placement of surplus employees. Maintain good contacts with managers, affected employees, DSC placement center, and other agencies. RIF procedures are to be used as last resort.

D. The Bureau's ADP and Communication Network is continuing in their efforts to improve the internal efficiency of the automated Payroll and Personnel (PAY/PERS) System by providing some immediate relief of the time spent for data input and particularly report output.

D.1 Improve the internal efficiency and overall production of the PAY/PERS system.

D.1.1 Implement system improvements in FY 83.

Training and Organizational Development

A. Formal classroom training which requires student travel has been reduced and will continue to be reduced to a level below that of FY 82.

A.1 Develop and implement cost-effective alternatives to formal classroom training where significant cost savings are possible without a significant loss of quality.

A.1.1 Procure compatible video equipment for each District Office by FY 84 to provide on-site training and information using shared Bureau and State software.

A.1.2 Procure and publicize substitute Bureau and commercial self-study for classroom training as funds become available.

A.1.3 Continue to offer and execute on-site classroom training in high demand subjects. Course offerings will be based upon the annual needs analysis reflected in the Annual Training Plan.

For FY 83, these will include:

- Introduction to supervision in the BLM;
- Group Skills for Workgroups sessions;
- Stress Time Management sessions;
- Effective Briefing Techniques sessions;
- Facilitator Training sessions;
- Career counseling sessions, and Performance Improvement Sessions.

B. The development and execution of supervisory, management, and performance improvement training is presently being, and will continue to be, decentralized in this State.

B.1 Develop in-house capability to conduct courses presently being coducted by WO and DSC. Conduct these courses on-site when possible.

B.1.1 Conduct "Introduction to Supervision in the BLM" in Sacramento and during FY 83 and each ensuing fiscal year.

B.1.2 Develop the capability to conduct "Performance Improvement" during FY 83. Conduct on-site courses as determined by the needs analysis reflected in the Annual Training Plan.

B.1.3 Develop six hours of annual training for supervisors after WO guidance is issued.

C. A continuing workload and diminishing fiscal and human resources necessitate that we quickly integrate new employees into the Bureau and its systems.

C.1 Continue to improve the cost-effectiveness of the State Employee Orientation Program.

C.1.1 Develop and implement Statewide, an orientation program during FY 83 that reduces costs below the level expended during FY 82.

C.1.2 Investigate decentralizing orientation to the Districts. Make recommendations to the State Director during FY 83. Implement the resulting decision during FY 83.

D. Managers, supervisors, and employees must maintain high productivity despite reduced funding and staffing by working more interdependently.

D.1 Continue to implement and develop the management team concept Statewide.

D.1.1 Continue to expend the use of "collaborative problem solving" (facilitation) in appropriate meetings. Monitor to evaluate results.

D.1.2 Train the number of meeting facilitators necessary to maintain at least two capable facilitators in each District and CSO Division.

D.1.3 Continue to hold at least one State Management Team-building meeting each fiscal year.

E. Organizational Development (OD) is an established Bureau program and will gain increasing emphasis as it becomes institutionalized Bureauwide.

E.1 Expand the use of OD as a management tool to assist in developing and maintaining effective workgroups and relationships between workgroups.

E.1.1 Develop and publicize a State OD strategy in accordance with the emerging Bureau OD strategy. The State strategy will be issued within six months after the Bureau strategy is issued.

E.1.2 Measure and publicize the results of all movement toward meeting the goals outlined in the Bureau and State strategies.

E.2 Continue to develop OD capability within California.

E.2.1 Continue to increase managers' awareness of OD by supporting the Area Manager and District Manager training courses: "Managing for the 80s" and "OD Seminar."

E.2.2 Conduct an Annual Analysis to determine if there is a need and the funding available to employ a full-time OD specialist.

10. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

A. It is the policy of BLM California to maintain an effective Equal Employment Opportunity Program in keeping with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 and Executive Order 11478, EEO in Federal Government, 1969.

A.1 Continue emphasis on the status of women.

A.1.1 Increase numbers of women in professional series drawing from internal sources.

A.1.2 Increase numbers of women in supervisory and managerial positions from within.

A.1.3 Insure fair share of awards and training, judged on proportions within workforce.

A.2 Continue California BLM's cooperative education participation.

A.2.1 Maintain three cooperative education students with emphasis on women and minorities.

B. The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Recruiting Program (FEORP) is mandated as a result of P.L. 95-454, Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and is directed toward the correction of under representation of women and minorities in the Federal Government.

B.1 Continue emphasis on FEORP goals to correct under representation of women and minorities where practicable.

B.1.1 Internally recruit women and minorities for those positions which become available through attrition, especially in geology, managerial, Land Law Examining, Realty, and Public Affairs positions.

B.1.2 Utilize outside recruitment for Hispanic males and Black males - possibly through VRA appointments.

C. EEO complaints of discrimination are costly - both in human and monetary resources.

C.1 Promptly process any new EEO complaints; however, continue informal resolution attempts which keep formal EEO cases at zero.

C.1.1 Continue to train managers and supervisors in good supervisory practices.

C.1.2 Brief managers and supervisors regarding practices which lead to discrimination complaints, ensuring that they have had adequate information on which to base their dealings with personnel.

11. SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT

A. Establish and implement an employee safety and health program in accordance with sound management practices, as required by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (PL 91-596) and 29 CFR 1960.

A.1 Provide direct support to State and District Office Management efforts to establish and maintain an effective and comprehensive occupational safety and health program.

A.1.1 Implement Departmental and Bureau Safety and Health Requirements as contained in DM 485 and BLM Manual 1112.

A.1.2 Implement, to the degree feasible, the Bureau AWP for Safety and Health through FY 86.

A.1.3 Develop and issue specific safety directives and implement such programs as are necessary, including staffing, to maintain an effective program.

A.1.4 Provide direct on-site field support to districts to compensate for pull-back of district safety efforts due to funding cutbacks.

B. Effectively administer the Bureau Tort Claim Program, in accordance with the Federal Tort Claim Act and Military Personnel and Civilian Employee Claim Act of 1964; DM 451 and Bureau Manual 1386.

B.1 Provide overall direction to the administration of tort claim investigation and processing within California.

B.1.1 Conduct or direct a complete investigation of all incidents that result in a claim against the U.S. Government and process such action in a timely fashion.

B.1.2 Provide training and direction to District personnel to assure proper field investigation and followup is conducted in incidents involving the public.

C. Establish and administer an effective State-wide emergency operation program to enable the Bureau to function in time of Natural Disaster, Declared Emergency, or Nuclear Attack, in accordance

with the Defense Protection Act of 1950, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, the National Security Act of 1947, and Executive Orders 11490, 10480, 10647, 11179, 11501, and 12148; 190 DMI, 295 DMI, 900 DMI, BLM Manual 1170, and State Supplement 1170.

C.1 Provide direct support to the State Director and District Managers in developing, establishing, and implementing an Emergency Operation Program within California.

C.1.1 Provide specific technical guidance, planning, and training to enable the California State Office and District Offices to continue to function and carry out critically designated functions during time's of Natural disaster, declared emergency, or nuclear attack.

C.1.2 Participate in and represent the Bureau and Department on Regional Federal Emergency Management Agency Planning and Disaster Response Teams and interface with similar State and local agency organizations and fuctions.

GENERAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. MULTIPLE-USE PLANNING

A. Court-ordered mandates require the Bureau to prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for all public lands subjected to livestock grazing.

A.1 Maintain a planning schedule that will comply with the court ordered FY 84 completion date for California Grazing areas.

A.1.1 Complete in FY 83:
- Alturas Resource Management Plan
- Bodie-Coleville Management Framework Plan 3 and Record of Decision
- Sierra Management Framework Plan 3 and Record of Decision
- So. Sierra Management Framework Plan 3 and Record of Decision
- Willow Creek Management Framework Plan 3 and Record of Decision
- Redding Management Framework Plan 3 and Record of Decision
- Yokayo Management Framework Plan 3 and Record of Decision
- CDD plan amendment & Record of Decision and print current planning decision summary

A.1.2 Complete in FY 84:
- Coast (Hollister) Resource Management Plan
- Coast Valley Resource Management Plan
- Honey Lake-Beckwourth Management Framework Plan Grazing Amendment

B. The Bureau's Planning Regulations (43 CFR Part 1600) and CEQ regulations require land use plans be monitored and evaluated on a continuing basis.

B.1 Develop and maintain monitoring strategies to ensure management actions pertinent to each program are carried out.

B.1.1 Develop a monitoring policy for use within California which is applicable to all public lands in FY 83.

B.1.2 Develop and carry out monitoring plans in the Bishop, Surprise, and Redding Resource Areas and the California Desert Conservation Area in FY-83.

B.1.3 Develop and carry out monitoring plans in the Folsom and Eagle Lake Resource Areas in FY 84.

C. Departmental policies place increased emphasis on making the planning process as streamlined and responsive to program needs as possible.

C.1 Improve the usefulness and efficiency of the planning process to multiple-use management decision making.

C.1.1 Evaluate the State's pilot RMP (and other ongoing planning efforts) to better provide a basis for developing more effective planning procedures for use State-wide during FY 82-83.

C.1.2 Conduct training and problem-solving work sessions with planning interdisciplinary team members on an as-needed basis.

C.1.3 Hold planning coordinators' meetings (at least one a year) to discuss, evaluate, and present new ideas, techniques and direction.

D. The National Environmental Policy Act, FLPMA and the Bureau's land use planning regulations direct the Bureau to give Federal, State, and local governments and the public adequate notice and opportunity to comment, upon and participate in the formulation of plans and programs relating to the management of the public lands.

D.1 Complete new or revise existing land use plans with full public involvement and intergovernmental coordination. Ensure these plans are consistent with the plans and/or policies of other Federal agencies, State and local government, and Indian Tribes.

D.1.1 Develop public participation plan with continuing monitoring as to its effectiveness in receiving meaningful input and reaching the various publics.

D.1.2 Coordinating with local governments, their agencies, and regional offices of State agencies will remain the responsibility of the District Manager and will be continuing for all aspects of Bureau operations. State Office will provide information on State agencies policies and where regional offices are not in place.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

A. The 1978 Council on Environmental Quality regulations require the Bureau to prepare more concise, issue-related environmental documents which will be of greater use in decision-making.

A.1 Write EISs using procedures which have been developed to streamline the preparation process.

A.1.1 Identify the desired format and content of the document by first preparing a detailed mock-up.

A.1.2 Present only pertinent, issue-related information as briefly as possible, utilizing illustrations, matrices, and an outline writing format rather than narratives when feasible.

A.1.3 Limit EIS teams to a core group of four to six specialists.

A.1.4 Conduct State Office EIS reviews using the worksheets and procedures specified by the California Environmental Handbook.

A.2 Prepare EAs using an efficient process which is consistent with existing policy.

A.2.1 Ensure District EA preparation procedures are consistent among Districts and with the California Environmental Handbook.

A.2.2 Utilize categorical exclusions whenever possible.

A.2.3 Incorporate information by reference from earlier EAs rather than repeating discussions.

A.2.4 Prepare programmatic EAs for groups of related actions to allow subsequent EAs on the individual actions to be as brief as possible (tiering).

B. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the Bureau to prepare EISs for all actions which may significantly affect the human environment. In addition, court-ordered mandates require the Bureau to prepare EISs for all public lands subject to livestock grazing.

B.1 Complete remaining Grazing EISs by FY 84 in accordance with the court schedule and in compliance with the requirements of the BLM Manual for NEPA implementation.

B.1.1 Complete the Redding, Yokayo, South Sierra Foothills, and Alturas EISs by FY 83.

B.1.2 Complete the Coast, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/Beckworth EISs by FY 84.

B.2 Prepare other EISs as appropriate in accordance with Bureau guidance.

B.2.1 Complete Wilderness EISs on all MFPs underway in FY 82 by FY 83.

C. BLM is obligated by the 1978 CEQ regualtions to comment upon environmental documents prepared by other agencies whenever BLM has legal jurisdiction or special expertise regarding the proposal.

C.1 Retain review coordination responsibilities at the State Office.

3. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. Growing public awareness of, and demands upon, the public lands will require increasing Public Affairs efforts at all levels.

A.1. Develop understanding and support of Bureau programs by increasing public awareness of resource needs, management programs and visibility of Bureau lands through an aggressive public information and cooperative relations program. Priority programs will be wild horse and burro management; mineral and energy; CDCA Plan implementation; lands and realty; and wilderness.

A.1.1 Prepare and implement specific Public Affairs Plans for each program area with the assistance of Program Leads in FY 82. Plans will specify program goals and objectives, identify actions which Public Affairs can take to assist in achieving these, and provide a schedule under which these actions will take place. Promote Bureau programs through use of creative and topical presentations to mineral and energy, horse and burro, lands, and other groups.

A.1.2 Utilize all appropriate skills and products within budget restraints in carrying out Public Affairs Program Plans, including news releases, spot news coverage, radio and television interviews and talk shows, Bureau-produced video news reports, public service announcements, motion pictures, publications, and public meetings. Progress and status of all Bureau programs will be prepared each year and presented to all program interests and publics as the BLM Annual Report (in Newsbeat).

A.1.3 Provide support for the goals and objectives of these various programs through the Bureau's Cooperative Relations Program. Provide information about Bureau goals and objectives through liaison with Congressional and State legislative offices, State and county governments, and other federal agencies.

Provide information to general public through liaison with radio and TV news directors and with print media (papers, trade journals, magazines, etc.).

A.1.4 Utilize computerized mailing system to facilitate notification of key interests regarding Bureau efforts that might impact or be of interest to them.

B. Meet all legal requirements to provide public information and education in public resource management. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 set legal requirements for public information and involvement. FLPMA further stipulated an expanding list of checkpoints for public consultation and involvement in land use decision making.

B.1 Initiate and support public involvement efforts at all levels.

B.1.1 Initiate public involvement activities on the District level. Close consultation with the public will continue through communication with District Multiple Use Advisory Boards, State and local governments, and groups having interest in public land resource management. EMS notification of Advisory Council and Grazing Board meeting discussions assures that SO management is able to immediately respond to concerns of public.

B.1.2 Provide monitoring from State Office on public participation to insure all legal requirements and objectives for land use planning are met.

B.1.3 Provide State Office guidance and training to district personnel in P.A. activities. Hold communications workshops on critical skills at two districts in FY 82 and as necessary in FY 83. Provide telephone guidance as necessary to assist in coordination of district programs through MBO process.

C. There is a need for vigorous, on-going Public Affairs activities in Cooperative Relations with organizations, other levels of government in Congressional and State Legislative Liaison, response to Freedom of Information Act inquiries, and Advisory Council facilitation.

C.1 Public Affairs will continue to carry out these key contact functions.

C.1.1 Public Affairs specialists will be assigned according to levels of expertise and experience to maintain these liaison activities. Expand contact with key officials via bi-monthly newsletter highlighting Bureau programs and activities.

C.1.2 Promote accurate and timely information dissemination. SO will be made aware of all California FOIA requests and shall receive complete background on specific inquiries to assure overall responsiveness.

4. VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

A. It is the policy of the Bureau to encourage and accept volunteer services wherever BLM programs, services, or operations would be enhanced or improved by this use.

A.1 Continue to encourage the public to become partners in the management of California's public lands through the Bureau's Volunteer Program.

A.1.1 Develop and implement cooperative efforts between the Bureau and public land user groups including rockhounds, ORV groups, and other resource users.

A.1.2 Maintain positive working relations with BLM user groups to exchange management objectives, program goals, and user needs.

A.1.3 Continue to utilize the expertise of BLM retirees through the California SERV program, university and college credit volunteers, the Labor Department's Green Thumb Program, and Boy Scout and other community groups to enhance the Bureau's programs, services, or operations.

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